

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ALICE'S OPERA HOUSE, 720 Broadway.—Opera
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway corner 12th st.—Perform-
ances afternoon and evening.—JET OF THE FIRE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
JOHN GATHE.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston streets.—BLACK BOOLE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PETERLIN—THE TWO
FISTS.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET
PANTOMME OF RUPTURE DENY.ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—
JULIO CEARZ.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 3d av. and 3d st.—
THE COLLEGE BOY.MR. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
MONTE CRISTO.THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COLEO VOAL-
LENS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-
way.—NEGRO ACTS.—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
NEURO ECSTASIS.—MUSICALS, &c.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 214 st., between 6th
and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 385 Broadway.—
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SOURCES IN
THE RING.—ACROBATS, &c.NIXON'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, 728 Broadway.—
SOURCES IN THE RING, &c. Main.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, January 5, 1872.

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THE SPANISH DON is stirring up a lively
bobby in official circles just now. The
Cabinet have harmonized, iron-clads are
ordered into commission without delay, army
and navy officers are talking fight. Misgiv-
ings on broadside ships, monitors are in-
cluded in the Bird of Freedom is ruffling its
feathers, the Horne's nest is to be protected
and the Florida flurry to be explained. Our
correspondents give full and interesting details
of the latest thickening of the war cloud.

THE CATACAZZ CASE.—Prince Gortchakoff
has addressed an official note to United States
Minister Curtin, in St. Petersburg, on the
subject of the Catacazz case. The points of
the document have reached us by cable. His
Excellency the Russian Minister appears
anxious that justice shall be done to all
parties, and repeats the government's expres-
sion of satisfaction at the reception which has
been accorded to the Grand Duke Alexis in
America.

PENNSYLVANIA VS. NEW JERSEY RAILROAD
INTERESTS.—The corporation presided over
by the great Pennsylvania iron road monarch,
Scott, and that the inhabitants of Perth
Amboy are not to be put in subjection as
easily as the Southerners whom they have
successfully overreached. The former wish
to stop the latter from bridging the Raritan
River; but at the meeting held at Perth
Amboy last night, the Mayor presiding, it
was determined that a strong fight should be
undertaken by the citizens, and that New
Jersey must have its way in this instance.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY ARMING.—A
despatch from London, which we publish this
morning, says that the agents of the Inter-
national Society have purchased large quan-
tities of the arms which were captured by the
Germans from the French during the late
war. It may be so, but we disbelieve it. If
the Internationalists desired to possess them-
selves of arms it is more than probable they
would acquire them in a less public way than
by purchasing them from a source which they
have reason to dread. They would, to use
an expressive though not elegant phrase, be
"giving themselves away;" and from what we
have already learned of the movements of the
International Society, its members and its
secret agents, they are not at all likely to
make any such mistake.

The Bill to Confer Extraordinary Powers
on Comptroller Green—The Action of the
Senate.

The bill to confer extraordinary powers on
Comptroller Green, the main provisions of
which were published in yesterday's HERALD,
will be found in full in our columns to-day,
together with the debate and action of the
State Senate thereon. It is certainly a most
extraordinary measure, and the Senate acted
wisely in taking time for its full consideration.
There is no doubt that some speedy legisla-
tion is needed to meet and remove the financial
embarrassments under which the municipal
government is at present laboring; but we
must not forget that before now extraordinary
exigencies have been made the excuse for the
enactment of ill-considered and bad laws, and
the experience of the past should not be
unheeded while we are yet suffering from its
evil effects. Certain bonds of the city and
interest fall due between this time and the
1st of May next, and must be paid in order
to protect the credit of the city. It is
said that there is at present no legal
power or authority under which the
amounts necessary for such payments can
be properly raised or applied; and
if this be the fact—although it would
seem that the general powers of the Comptrol-
ler and Mayor ought to be sufficient to meet
the exigency—it would be wise to make pro-
vision for the issuing of new bonds for the
purpose. This, however, seems to us to be
the only immediately pressing necessity, and
it is covered by the fifth section of the pro-
posed bill. There are arrears of salaries,
rents, contracts, supplies, &c., yet to be set-
tled, and there are the current expenses of the
city government between now and the 1st of
May to be provided for; but the former can
be suffered to lie over a few weeks longer with-
out any extraordinary additional hardship,
and the latter can be easily supplied
by a temporary loan. We must not forget the
liberal offers of support tendered to Mr. Green
by members of the Committee of Seventy and
other reformers when he first assumed the
practical duties of the office he now fills; and
surely this aid would not be denied him now,
when permanent release from all our embar-
rassments is so near at hand.

Under these circumstances we fail to see
the necessity of making the Comptroller for
four months an autocrat in the city; of
placing in his hands absolute power over
the expenditures of every city
department; of giving him authority to
create and abolish officers and departments
at his will, of leaving him the sole power to
decide whether permanent improvements shall
be continued or abandoned, and of conferring
upon him precisely the same authority as was
formerly conferred upon the famous tem-
porary Board of Audit, to settle claims against
the city to the amount of four and a half
million dollars. Yet these are precisely the
provisions of the bill introduced into the Senate
by Mr. Benedict; and it is no recom-
mendation of the measure that its real
objects are reached in an indirect
manner. A single instance will illustrate our
meaning. The first section provides that "no
office the salary of which is payable by said
city and county (of New York) shall be con-
tinued or created in said city or county during
the period aforesaid (four months) unless an
appropriation therefor be made in accordance
with this act"—that is, by the Comptroller
himself. Under this clause the Comptroller
is actually empowered to create any new office,
or, by withholding the appropriation, to dis-
continue any existing office in the city
or county of New York. The bill
might have been made to read
"The Comptroller is hereby authorized and
empowered to create any new office in the
city or county of New York and fix the salary
thereof, and to discontinue and abolish any
office in said city or county at his discretion." The
meaning of the bill would then have been
apparent on its face.

There can be no necessity now for any sud-
den and violent experiments in our city gov-
ernment. There is no longer any danger of a
wanton or corrupt expenditure of the
people's money. The several departments
are in the hands of honest men,
and Comptroller Green holds the keys of the
public treasury. The Department of Public
Works, one of the most important in the city,
is under the control of George Van Nort,
whose competency and integrity are not ques-
tioned. The public parks are in the charge
of prudent and honorable men. Mr. Green is
himself at the head of the Finance Depart-
ment. The people are quite satisfied to leave
the affairs of the municipal government in the
hands of those who now control them
until some definite reconstruction of the
city charter can be made. It would be
of very questionable expediency at any time
to place in one officer's hands so vast
and unrestricted a power as is asked for by
Comptroller Green. It is especially inexpedi-
ent now, when we are on the eve of a com-
plete reorganization of the city government,
and when it may soon become necessary to
appeal to the popular vote on the question of
our next municipal rulers. We have
already had experience of the undue influ-
ence wielded in an election by those who
have enjoyed absolute power over all the city
departments; and, while we do not suppose
Mr. Green has any political object in view
in seeking to be made the autocrat of the city
for the next four months, we fail to see that
there is any necessity for his promotion to
that dignity, or that such an extraordinary
course is demanded by any considerations of
public good. It is the general belief that the
Comptroller has at present full power
to raise money to pay off all arrears due
to clerks and honest creditors of
the city. At all events, a simple
deficiency bill, to which no objection could
be made, would enable him to do so without
delay. So complete and sweeping a revolu-
tion as he proposes in the city government
should, at all events, be carefully considered
by our legislators before it is suffered to be-
come a law, and the best thing they can do
with Senator Benedict's bill is to strike out
all except the fifth section, and let its other im-
portant propositions lie over for the present.

THE MURDERERS OF OUTLAW.—It will
be remembered that this man was hanged by
a band of disguised men some time since in
Graham, Alamance county, N. C., the circum-
stance at the time causing great excitement

from the open manner in which the crime was
committed. The Ku Klux organization was
suspected, and through an act of the General
Assembly of the State the Grand Jury brought
in indictments against all persons known to
be connected with secret political societies.
Among those so arrested were two men who
were placed in charge of one Stoddard, but
who were allowed by the latter to escape.
According to our despatch he was arrested as
a member of the Ku Klux, and when in the
clutches of the law hounds he confessed to
being an accomplice in Outlaw's murder, and
gave the names of all the others. The officers
had not arrested him for this, but the old
proverb as to the guilty conscience has a
special application here and proves that, sooner
or later, "murder will out."

Row in the Louisiana Legislature—Arrest of
Governor Warmoth—Fears of a Riot—A
High-Handed Proceeding.

The politicians are having a lively time in
Louisiana. The republican party, which has
control of the State, is divided into two fac-
tions, and they are fighting one against the
other over the spoils. One faction is repre-
sented by Governor Warmoth, and the other
by United States Marshal Packard, who is
chairman of the Republican Executive Com-
mittee. He is supported and assisted by the
federal officials, who thus become arrayed
against the Governor. Each party is anxious
to get control of the Legislature in order to
command the federal patronage. The feeling
between the contending factions has been run-
ning very high, and the indications have been
that it would culminate in a fight. Exciting
scenes, at least, were expected when the
Legislature met. Each side claims a majority
of the members in its favor. There was no
quorum in the Senate on Wednesday, but
there was in the House, and the proceedings
were disorderly and disgraceful. While the
members were voting on a resolution to
appoint a committee to investigate the charges
of conspiracy and fraud against Messrs. Carr
and Dewees, Carr became excited and
moved that the Speaker (Mr. Carter) be
deposed and Harry Waters elected in his
place. This gave rise to a scene of general
confusion—everybody was on his feet, and
thirty or forty of Carr's supporters approached
the Speaker's chair, when suddenly, as if the
movement was anticipated, a number of per-
sons rushed from the Speaker's private room
to the platform and checked the unruly mem-
bers by this counter movement. The Speaker
kept his place, declared that the action of the
House was revolutionary, and called the
members to order. Finally quiet was restored,
and the ordinary business was resumed.

The confusion was continued yesterday, and
great excitement prevailed. Two hundred
colored troops, with Gatling guns, were put
in the Custom House, and the police were ordered
out. The proceedings in the Legislature were
disorderly. In the afternoon Governor War-
moth assembled a quorum of the members of
the House, and at five o'clock the Speakership
was declared vacant, and a member was
elected in his stead. Much apprehension is
felt that these revolutionary proceedings may
result in an armed conflict between the forces
of the contending factions.

Senator James O'Brien.

The bold position taken by Senator O'Brien
on the question of reform, since the opening of
the present Legislature, is such as to thor-
oughly justify the promises he made before
election. The introduction of the bill to re-
peal the infamous Erie Classification act is
sound, practical evidence of this. No more
overwhelming disgrace needed removal than
the act tying up the fortunes of the Erie Rail-
road in the profligate gang of adventurers
known as the "Erie Ring," and which helped
more to injure American credit abroad than
the entire mountain of our public debt.

It must be borne in mind that to Senator
O'Brien's services in unmasking the gigantic
city frauds, by procuring the unanswerable
array of figures and facts which dumbofounded
Tammany, is mainly due the sweeping victory
of the people over the "Ring" last November.
The questioners of motives in the partisan
journals give various pettifogging and doubtful
reasons for James O'Brien's action in that
matter. We choose to look rather at the fact
that inestimable public good has resulted from
his simple but stern denunciation of the rob-
bers of the public purse, and to credit the
man in full with his lion's share in the work.
If these poor partisans, never at a loss for vir-
ulence and innuendo, wish to justify their un-
manly sneers before the world, let them lay
their fingers on one dishonorable act in
O'Brien's public life; otherwise let them
hide their diminished, plot-hatching heads.
From the day that the Senator first stood out
as the accuser of Tweed and the "Ring" he
has had to submit to slander and vituperation
from its satellites, and many cowardly side-
thrusts from the republican journals whose
cause he was benefiting in the State. That he
was not "respectable" was the last, and that
he was "a former friend of Tammany and not
to be trusted," their general commentary on his
accession to the ranks of the reformers. Manly
enough to disregard these pin-pricks, he perse-
vered, and we are heartily glad to notice that
his hand was raised against the Railroad Ring
the first of any in the Senate.

On the record which he has raised up for
himself within a year he has now room to
build a reputation to be surpassed by none of
his fellow legislators. We have had enough
of those loud-mouthed friends of the people
who are always at the front when talking in
Senate or Assembly is to be done, but who
generally disappear when it comes to making
good their words in measures or even voting
upon salutary measures when introduced.
The day of those jugglers who keep "the
word of promise to the ear and break it to the
hope" will have passed from our Legislature
with a few such men as Senator O'Brien there
to make the "professors" toe the mark. He
will be none the less valuable that he is not a
talker. A quiet course of consistent
action can be more easily judged by
the public than the frothy orations of
those Solons who have always some
"trimming" to do. It is, therefore, with a
perfect consciousness of the value which the
young Senator can be to the Empire State in
all its varied interests that we encourage him
to continue zealously in the work he has
undertaken, and we can point to a future in
which he may be hailed as one of the most

useful and vigilant of our local statesmen.
This is a reputation worth striving for. There
are many grievances to be removed under
which our citizens labor, and many a pool of
corruption to be cleansed before we can hope
for the millennium, and to the consideration of
these we invite the Senator's attention. In
the meanwhile he can rest assured of our
support while he pursues the path of honest,
unflinching reform, in which he has made such
telling strides.

The Mexican Revolution.

By special telegram from Matamoros,
and from other sources of news, we
have a report of the progress of affairs
Mexico to the 3d instant. The condition
was muddled, as usual, and without any
symptoms of a solid or profitable national
advance. Treviño asked Palacios to join the
revolutionists. Palacios refused in the usual
terms of an indignant Mexican patriot. He
went to work immediately in strengthening
his position; then he called for a new money
loan. Perhaps the last should have been first,
at least in Mexico; but this makes little matter
out there, so as the General obtains the cash.
Camargo was still in possession of the gov-
ernment forces. A mixed or plebeian "free
fight" took place between parties serving on
different sides, and made up of men of different
color, at a place called Petros. A number
of persons were killed, so that it is probable
the survivors were satisfied in the aggregate.
The river steam trade to and from Brown-
ville is impeded most injuriously by the op-
erations of the Mexicans—a fact which really
constitutes a main feature of the news con-
tained in our special despatch.

Later advices, received this morning, an-
nounce some serious facts. Juarez's troops
were in active exertion. The revolutionary
chief Valdez, with other insurgents, was
hanged by Canale's forces near San Carlos.
The city of Jedral-Negros was captured.
The cause of the insurrection was gloomy in
Tamaulipas, the town of Mier being their only
remaining stronghold. Enough for the day.

Colorado—Governor McCook's Message.

The Message of Governor McCook, deliv-
ered to the Legislature of Colorado Territory,
in joint session on Wednesday, represents the
affairs of the Territory to be in a flourishing
condition. The Territory has no debt, but on
the contrary has a clear balance in its treas-
ury. There has been an increase of over fifty
per cent in the yield of the mines since the
last meeting of the Legislature. The silver
mining interests of Colorado are extensive,
and many of them are valuable as permanent
investments. Denver is now connected by
railroad with the Kansas Pacific on the south
and the Union Pacific on the north, and is
the most promising little city between the
Missouri River and California. Governor
McCook makes several suggestions with a
view to the increased prosperity of the Ter-
ritory, the most important of which is the
adoption of measures to secure its admission
into the Union as a State. It is evident that
Colorado will be the next to join the Union;
and, considering her valuable mines, her vast
agricultural resources and her magnificent
scenery, she has all the elements to make her
one of the finest of the far Western States.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.—Distressing news
comes to us from the East. Persia is still
suffering from the plague, the famine con-
tinues to rob her of inhabitants, and whole
districts are laid desolate by the terrible
ravages resulting from hunger, disease and
sickness. The latest official advices from
Isfahan show that the country is still in the
dreadful agony which for long months back
has afflicted it. The distress in the cities
and large towns is described as terrible, and
all the exertions of the authorities prove
unavailing to stay the march of desolation.
The absence of news from the East for some
time back led us to imagine that the famine
was disappearing, and that Persia was slowly
but surely recovering from the calamity which
pressed so heavily upon her; but the latest
intelligence destroys the illusion, and in its
place conjures up a picture which it is im-
possible to contemplate but in sad thoughtfulness
for the wretched inhabitants of poor Persia.

THE MINERS' STRIKE AT WILKESSBURG, PA.,
yesterday, it is feared, the commencement
of another struggle similar to that which agi-
tated the coal trade of the country last winter.
The men in this instance appear to have taken
a weak position; but that does not alter the
effect the strike will have upon the market.
Speculators and operators will take the utmost
advantage of every circumstance of this kind
for the enhancement of their own interests,
and that means an increase in the price of
coal to the consumers. Our correspondent
does not believe the men employed by the
large corporations will join issue with those
who have now turned out from the mines of
the individual operators; but the misfortune
is the great probability that eventually they
will, and thus add to the difficulty in a hun-
dredfold degree.

THE MANIFESTOS OF THE ORLEANS
PRINCES.

We print in another part of the
HERALD this morning the manifestoes recently
issued by the Orleans Princes to their con-
stituents. They rise to explain the little
arrangement entered into with M. Thiers, and
by which they agreed not to take the seats to
which they were elected in the National
Assembly. Since the pact was entered into
between the parties alluded to circumstances
have changed. M. Thiers has become Presi-
dent of the French republic, and the Princes
now see no good reason why they should not
discharge their duties as Deputies. At all
events they declare the contract null and void,
and argue that it is not now a right they claim,
but a duty they must fulfil. The common
sense view of the matter, even in Paris, is
that they are in the right in taking the stand
they do, and so far as President Thiers is
concerned he figures in the transaction in a
very unsatisfactory light.

THE ROCHESTER NEGRO, HOWARD, SEN-
TENCED.

The misguided man, who has de-
stroyed the hopes of a family, been the cause
of excitement, rioting and bloodshed, and
drawn down upon himself the execration of
every right-minded citizen, whether white or
colored, was last night taken secretly into
Court and sentenced to twenty years imprison-
ment in Auburn State Prison.

A Skirmish in the Assembly—First Blood
for Tammany.

On the principle that the bending of a straw
will show the direction of the wind, the par-
liamentary skirmish that took place on the
floor of the Assembly yesterday may be re-
garded as an indication of the opposition that
is to be made to the Speaker during the ses-
sion by the adherents of the rings and lobbies,
who were so badly damaged by the defeat of
Alvord. Colonel Rush C. Hawkins moved to
take from the Judiciary Committee and refer
at once to the Committee of the Whole
House the bill to confirm and legalize
the acts of Judge Bedford in extending
the November term of the General Ses-
sions of New York and the acts of the
Grand Jury of that Court. Of course
there could not be real opposition to the
consideration of this bill, unless proceeding
from those likely to be injuriously affected by
the action of the Grand Jury; but the oppor-
tunity for a technical opposition was not
neglected, and Alvord and Fields entered with
zeal into the wordy contest. They raised the
points of order that the rules of last session,
adopted temporarily for the guidance of the
present House, required that bills should go
through standing committees; that no rule
could be abrogated without one day's previous
notice, and that the Committee on Judiciary
not having yet been appointed, the bill, which
had virtually gone to that committee, could
not be taken from it until after its creation.
A warm and somewhat personal debate
followed, at the close of which
the Speaker decided that the bill, not having
been placed under control of a committee, was
still under control of the House, and could,
therefore, be referred to the Committee of the
Whole by a two-thirds vote. To this ruling
Mr. Alvord objected; but before a vote could
be taken the Assembly adjourned, Tammany
gleefully claiming first blood.

This incident is apparently a trifling one,
but foreshadows a combination between the
democrats and the Alvord republicans which
has already been alluded to by our Albany
correspondents. The sticklers for parlia-
mentary forms, Messrs. Alvord and Fields,
were, no doubt, in the right, and the decision
of the Speaker was wrong. The bill had been
referred to the committee, and was therefore
out of the possession of the House, although
the formal announcement of the names of the
committee had not been made. The difficulty
arose from the parliamentary ignorance of
Colonel Hawkins, who did not know how to
set to work to accomplish what he desired.
Had he moved to reconsider the vote referring
the bill to the standing Committee on Judi-
ciary the motion would have been in order,
only one day having elapsed, and the mover
having voted with the majority. He could
then have moved its reference to the
Committee of the Whole, which is in
reality the highest standing committee
of the House, and a two-thirds vote
would have considered it at once. The
motion he first made is a blunder, and his
sharp opponents saw the opportunity at once
to raise an embarrassing point for the
Speaker to decide. It is significant, however,
that the first floor fight should have been made
in the interest of Tammany, and that Thomas
G. Alvord and Thomas C. Fields should have
been found battling shoulder to shoulder. It
is well to mark this preliminary skirmish, for
unless the potents in the legislative sky
should prove to be very deceptive we shall
witness many such curious combinations in
more important matters before the present
session is brought to a close.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Arrival of the President and Party—Secretary
Boutwell to Address the Merchants of the
City To-Day—A Party at Ex-Secretary
Borke's—Programme During the Visit.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1872.
President Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant,
their son Ulysses, Miss Drexell, of Philadelphia;
General Porter and Secretary Boutwell, left Wash-
ington in the quarter to one o'clock train this
afternoon for Philadelphia, arriving here in the evening.
The visit will extend over several days, and
which time they will be the guests of ex-Secretary
Borke.

Many of the President's friends called this evening
and paid their respects.
Secretary Boutwell will address the merchants of
Philadelphia to-morrow on the subject of "Direct
Information."

A party will be given at Secretary Borke's resi-
dence to-morrow evening in honor of the President.
It will be very select, comprising the elite of this
city.

The President will visit Davenport's Chestnut
street Theatre by special invitation on Saturday
afternoon.

THE GRAND DUKE.

The Ball in Milwaukee on Wednesday and
Departure from the City.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4, 1872.
The ball given to the Grand Duke at the Newhall
House last night far exceeded the most sanguine
expectations. The distinguished guest led off the
first quadrille with Mrs. Governor Washburne,
the second with Mrs. Governor Fairchild, and the
third with Mrs. Ludington. The dancing was
done by the ladies, many of which were
made for the occasion, were very gorgeous. No
expense was spared in rivaling the metropolitan
dances of the East, and it is doubtful if the Duke has
often seen a more brilliant assemblage.

At half-past twelve o'clock the dancing ceased
and the guests repaired to the one of the large parlors,
where a beautiful repast awaited them.

The dual party will leave at ten o'clock this
morning for Chicago.

Arrival at Chicago—General Sheridan's Buf-
falo Hunt to Take Place at Once.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1872.
The Grand Duke and party arrived here from
Milwaukee at noon to-day. This afternoon he will
indulge in another pigeon shoot at Dexter Park,
and this evening will have a reception at the Tremont
House.

General Sheridan's arrangements for the Alexis
grand buffalo hunt are now fully perfected. The
quadrant party, accompanied by General Sheridan and
three of his aids—General Forsythe, Colonel For-
sythe, Colonel M. U. Sheridan—expect to arrive
at Fort McPherson on the 12th. The party
will proceed to North Platte station on the
decal train, where all the servants
will be left during the absence of the party on the
hunt, which will take them from the railway some
six or eight days. It is the intention of all those
who go to the hunting ground to take up the mil-
itary mode of life, and to dispense with luxuries,
saddles, carriages, &c. The journey between North
Platte station and the buffalo region will be made
on horseback and in ambulances, and the hunters
will be treated to a good specimen of roughing it in
winter on the plains.

PRESIDENT OF SPOTTED TAIL TO BE SECURED.
The Indian Bureau, having to-day received
official information that the Grand Duke
Alexis has agreed to participate in the
buffalo hunt, proposed by General Sheridan, the
bureau was at once issued to the proper Indian
agents to take steps to secure the presence of
Spotted Tail and other famous chiefs on the occasion
of the hunt, which will take place near Fort McPherson
between the 12th and 30th inst., and also to
supply the assembled Indians with flour, coffee,
sugar, &c., during its continuance.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 4, 1872.
The Hon. Mr. Scott, Commissioner of Crown
Lands in the new Ontario Ministry, was re-elected
by his constituents to the Legislature to-day by
acclamation.
There will probably be no opposition to the re-
election of any of the members of the new Cabinet.

MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from
Matamoros.General Palacios Refuses to Join
the Revolutionists.

A NEW LOAN CALLED FOR.

The Surrender of Camargo Ex-
pected Momentarily.A Muddled Fight with Fatal
Results.

THE REVOLUTIONIST VALDEZ HANGED.

A TRIUMPH FOR JUAREZ.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the
HERALD has been received from our cor-
respondent in Matamoros:—

MATAMOROS, Jan. 4, 1872.

A Commissioner despatched by General
Treviño arrived yesterday, inviting, according
to his authority, General Palacios to join the
revolutionists.

General Palacios refused, and stated that he
would defend the city if attacked.

The General is consequently engaged in
strengthening the fortifications of the place,
and has called for a fresh money loan for the
purposes of the service.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

The government forces still hold Camargo,
but its surrender is expected hourly.